THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next, - - $4.00
For one month, - - - - - - - - 1.00
For two months, - - - - - - - 2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

Rebellion in Hayti.

Interesting West India news was brought to us by the steamship Columbia, which arrived here yesterday, from Havana on the 26th inst. The republic of Domingo, even before it has got rid of its Spanish invaders, has again become involved in domestic difficulties. The capital and other principal towns have declared against General Pimental, who since January last has assumed to be at the head of governmental affairs, and General Cabral has been chosen Protector of the republic. It is charged that Pimental has been acting in complete defiance of law and consulting only his own will. Cabral has accepted the office imposed on him, formed a government, placed himself at the head of a body of troops to put down his opponents, issued a proclamation, and written a conciliatory letter to Pimental, in which the latter is adjured to sacrifice his ambitious projects and submit to the will of the people. Nothing later is furnished by this arrival regarding the movements or intentions of the Spaniards in St. Domingo.

Advices regarding the progress of the rebellion in the republic of Hayti are to the 22d instant, and are decidedly favorable to the revolutionists, who had taken Fort St. Michael, opposite the town of Cape Haytien, thus compelling a cessation of the bombardment of the latter and the evacuation of Petite Anse by the forces of President Geffrard's Atrocities by the rebels in Cape Haytien are reported, and it is said that white persons were threatened with death if they appeared on the streets.

The Cubans have lately received fresh shocks of American enterprise and electricity. Petroleum having been discovered in the island, a company to proceed with boring operations has been formed in Havana, and an association to lay a submarine cable from the town of Porto Rico to this country has also been organized. The ex-rebel ram Stonewall and the ex-rebel General Kirby Smith still remain in Cuba—the former at Havana, and the latter on the plantation of a friend near Matanzas. It is concluded that General Dulce, the Captain General, will not be superseded for at least some time yet.—*New York Herald.*

The Provisional Governors.

In view of facts which have already been elicited, a statement has been circulated that the Southern Provisional Governors have favored original secessionists in appointments to office and in recommendation for positions, thus entirely ignoring the claims of Union men. So far from this being true, it is ascertained that the Provisional Governors are now acting according to the policy indicated by the Executive authority, and are therefore pursuing such a course as will best comport with the loyal sentiment of the country. Original Union men will not be ignored or overlooked as agents in the great work of pacification, and whatever errors may have been committed in this respect will doubtless soon be remedied.

Washington Correspondent.

Reconstruction in Alabama.

A gentleman recently occupying a prominent position, who arrived here to day from Alabama, says that provost marshals have been appointed in every county of the State to administer the oath of amnesty; that the people everywhere, with comparatively few exceptions, express much anxiety to take it; that the election will doubtless pass off quietly and with satisfaction to the loyal people; and that the best possible feeling exists between Governor Parsons and the military authorities. He mentions as an observable fact that the men who were recently in arms are now most in favor of the government, while some of those who were too cowardly to take part in the war are still the most blatant against it.—*Washington Correspondence.*

The State Convention of Mississippi.

The principal subject of conversation here, aside from cotton, is connected with the proceedings of the State Convention, now in session at Jackson. Until the permanent organization of the Convention, Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of the State, acted as President *pro tem.*

Hon. J. S. Jerger, who was selected to the responsible position of President of the Convention, delivered a short address on assuming his office. He hoped, he said, this would be an era of restoration, peace and prosperity and security to the generations to come after us. He trusted that the time would never again come when the freemen of this land will be compelled to bend to military rule and despotic sway. Until Mississippi avails herself of the means of restoration now within her grasp, she and her people will be the most abject slaves. It was within the power of the delegates to inaugurate a day and a policy that will cause future generations to bless them. He invoked them to cultivate a generous harmony and intercourse, and expressed the belief that ere long the world would witness the spectacle of a republic united in purpose from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the Gulf to the extremest States of the North.—*Washington Correspondence.*

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHAR BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865. NO. 25.

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.
Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.
T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8-2m

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.
REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.
No. 44, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
FAMILY GROCER,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.
HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES
is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:
COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL,
PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS,
BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD,
BUFFALOE TONGUES
&c., &c., &c.
will be kept constantly on hand.
—ALSO—
FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE,
TIN WARE,
&c., &c.
☞ He invites an inspection of his stock.
au 14-tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS
AND
MOST COMFORTABLE
ROUTE
FROM CHARLOTTE
TO THE
NORTHERN CITIES,
VIA
North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad
AND THEIR
VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.
Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.
Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.
E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.
Aug. 21-tf

STROTHER & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
(Over Mr. Henshaw's Store,)
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS,	HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	BUSINESS CARDS,
POSTERS,	COURT BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,	ELECTION TICKETS,
&c., &c., &c.	&c; &c., &c.,

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly.
au 8-tf

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!
FROM
GERMANY AND FRANCE.
2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY
HENSHAW & THORBURN,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH.
—ALSO—
A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.
—ALSO—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,
PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.
—ALSO—
A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

Aug. 23 3m.
LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
ALSO,
FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.
THE UNION STORE!
(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND,)
THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF
And oblige your obedient servant,
PH. THEIM.

NEW GOODS!
New Goods!!
New Goods!!!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S
AT
J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND,
PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.
—ALSO—
HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe.
New styles and very desirable.
—ALSO—
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.
Aug 14-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,
BY
STROTHER & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
(The only Steam Power Press in the City.)

SOUTHERN BOOKS.
STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
PUBLISHERS, AND
Dealers in Books, Stationery &c.,
GREENSBORO', N. C.,
CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Book, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammars; also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.
☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above. au 10 1m

A Valuable Work!
NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.
BY PROFESSOR EMMONS.
Two Vols. Cloth. With over 400 Maps and Illustrations.
PRICE - - - - - - - $3.00.
THIS great work is now, for the first time, offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is really
A WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE
to all persons buying or selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers,
COAL, COPPER, LEAD, IRON AND GOLD MINES,
Quarries, Lumber Lands, etc., etc.
☞ Liberal deductions made to the trade.
Address W. B. SMITH & CO.,
Field & Fireside Publishing House,
No. 58 Fayetteville Street,
Aug 14-3t Raleigh, N. C.
*** Every paper in North Carolina will please insert three times, and send bills to W. B. S. & Co.

THOMAS R. MOORE
Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the
HAT BUSINESS,
No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,
and having received a
NEW STOCK OF GOODS
is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.
☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.
MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE
will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
Aug 18-1m*

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.
W. B. GULICK.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of
STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.
Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.
Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Aug 16-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.
The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.
ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.
Aug. 24-tsep20.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, JAS. C. VAN PELT, New York. CHAS. H. BENNETT, Raleigh, N. C.
BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,
ALSO, FOR THE
Purchase and Sale of Other Stocks,
23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COURTS, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.
Aug 30. 20-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
AT 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh—
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Paint Brushes, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Stocks and Dies, Files and Borax.
A general assortment of IRON and STEEL.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS in great variety.
D. T. CARRAWAY,
Aug 30 21-3t. With HART & LEWIS.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS
FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.
THE Fall Session of this New Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.
For particulars, see Circular, or address
REV. C. B. RIDDICK,
21- Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES
Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.
The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

P. F. PESCUD.
Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of
FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,
WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.
☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock.
au 7 tf

A. KLINE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,
AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
GROCERIES &c., &c.,
Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,
au 8-5m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,
FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET
THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.
BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,
FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
(Near old County Wharf,)
NEWBERN, N. C.
JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
au 8-tf
*** City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

WANTED,
ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.
DR. W. R. MILLER.
August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.
Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION, RECEIVING,
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.
HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS
Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,
DENTIST,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
[Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store,]
INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.
☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
aug 14,—tlst Jan.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,
COMMISSION AND PURCHASING
MERCHANTS,
No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.
HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends.
Dr. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.
J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug. 22-c1m.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. B. PELL, Editor.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month - - - - -	1,00
" two months - - - - -	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

WE ARE OBLIGED TO OUR correspondent "Caucassian," for his prompt notice of the article of "B." The view he takes of the question is not only more hopeful and encouraging, but is in accordance with fact, and with the development of Northern feeling and opinion recently made.

The present numerical *status* of the Congress may be adverse to the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, yet we apprehend the improved tone of Northern opinion and the elections in the several States yet to come off before the meeting of Congress, will give the President such moral support as will force the Congress to its indorsement.

With the exception of the State of Maine, none of the Union conventions already held, so far as we now recollect, have expressed any opposition to the policy of President Johnson, but on the contrary have avowed their confidence in him and their purpose to sustain him. The Democratic conventions have been unanimous in declarations against negro suffrage as a condition to our recognition. And so far as we can judge of the tone of public feeling at the North, the doctrine is losing its force daily. The religious press, a power very potent it is true, sustain and contend for it, but the moral force of the politico-religious press and churches, is growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less."

If the view taken by "Caucassian" that the *status* of the States in order to the restoration of civil government is a question with the President, the South would vastly prefer no voice in the Congress in the next five years, rather than submit to negro suffrage.

Were the blacks and their special friends wise, they would reject the boon until such a time when the white race would concede it to them as a right, rather than as wrenched from them by force. We hope our correspondent "B." will take a more cheerful view of things, and consider well his positions before conceding more upon that question than its own intrinsic merits demand.

THE WILMINGTON HERALD publishes the able letter of B. F. MOORE, Esq. of this city, and in its editorial notice, unintentionally of course, does him injustice. The *Herald* appears to be a little perplexed in understanding Mr. Moore; speaks of him as a shrewd politician, disposed to leave a loop through which he can creep, but fails to see more clearly into his purpose, if it does Mr. Moore's letter in connection with the editorials of the *Sentinel*, supposing it to be his mouth-piece.

The *Herald* is a new comer into North Carolina, and cannot be supposed to be well posted either in regard to North Carolina politics or her prominent men.

The *Sentinel* has distinctly avowed that it is the mouth-piece of no one but its editor, so far as its editorials are concerned. It is neither the organ of Mr. Moore nor of any other person, but its editor. Nor is Mr. Moore a politician in the sense in which the *Herald* regards him. His letter is characterized by his uniform frankness in all communications designed for the public. He means precisely what he says, and no more.

He is undoubtedly correct in his position, that to make the war debt binding upon North Carolina legally, her Convention or Legislature, must *assume* its payment by distinct enactment—that all its contracts made to carry on the rebellion are void because of their illegality—that North Carolina after her attempted separation from the Federal Union was incompetent legally to enter into any monied contract to aid the rebellion or do any other act for that purpose.—He therefore, holds, that if it is the purpose of North Carolina to assume the debt, her Convention or Legislature must authorize it by special enactment. That no action, is virtually non-assumption, and he is in favor of the Convention passing it over; first, because, if we understand him he is on principle opposed to the payment of the war debt proper; secondly, because the present proclivities of many people seem favorable to utter and total repudiation of all debts due by the State, or the Counties or individuals to which Mr. Moore is opposed, and he would advise on that account, that all action of every kind be deferred until the people are better prepared to act soberberly and wisely upon the whole subject.

He would not have touched the question at all, but for the reason that it had already been introduced into the canvass, and those who called him out desired his opinion. It is due to Mr. Moore and the *Sentinel* that the *Herald* should correct its error. The *Sentinel* had distinctly dissented from Mr. Moore's position in regard to non-assumption or repudiation, because it was opposed to repudiation of any kind on moral grounds, and it supposed the effect of Mr. Moore's position would be to lead the people to ignore the moral obligation to pay.

Judge French late of the Superior Court Bench, and a citizen of Robeson County, has removed to Wilmington, and opened a law office there.

WE REGARD NOT ONLY SLAVERY to be dead, but the former slaves to be free, to labor when they please, for whom they please and for such compensation as they may agree upon with their employers. We believe that employers should be made to pay them what is just and equal, and it is also the duty of the authorities to compel the blacks to perform their contracts fully. We would not embarrass the colored race in the pursuit of what is right, legimate and proper for their improvement and future happiness. They should be encouraged in all respects to pursue properly and wisely those pursuits and objects, which will tend to their advancement in intelligence, virtue and obtain a comfortable support.

But they must be taught that liberty is not licentiousness—that in seeking their own rights, their own happiness, they are not at liberty to invade the rights of others or to trench upon the interests of the white race. The preservation of order and the protection of all classes and both races, is held to be in the hands of the military authorities, and it is important that they should be kept fully advised of all movements of blacks or whites, which tend to produce disorder and damage, to the peace and well-being of society.

If numbers of our white people, were in our knowledge, at this juncture, to be in the habit of meeting in secret conclave night or day, to hold private meetings for the discussion of any matter from which other persons would be excluded, we should feel ourselves obliged as a good citizen to inform the military authorities of that fact. It would be the duty of every citizen and every soldier, thus to inform the authorities. We know of no such meetings among the whites, nor have we heard of any, nor do we believe there are any such meetings held, or that any one desires such meetings.

We are no alarmist, and we have about as much charity and good will for the colored race, if they behave themselves, as any living man ought to have; but if rumor be true, there are some things among them which ought not to be allowed, and which should be speedily corrected.

We learn that in this County, and perhaps in this town, and in other places in the State, there are secret meetings of colored people held, where matters are discussed, which may lead to most serious consequences. The rumor is rather too intangible to be fully relied upon, but the circumstances and surroundings of our people, very justly excite suspicions, and it would not be amiss to enquire a little more particularly into the matter. It does seem to us that no strictly secret meeting should be allowed at all, and that the local police as well as the military everywhere should be charged with this matter, and should be instructed to prevent anything of the kind.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Greensboro', informs us that Mr. Robt. P. Dick stated in that town a few days ago that he was told in Raleigh, that Hon. J. G. Shepherd and Mr. E. J. Hale, Sr., of the *Observer* were canvassing the county of Cumberland against the Constitutional amendment and inciting the people here to disaffection to the Federal government.

Fayetteville News.

The above rumor is like a great many others afloat. We are not willing to credit the rumor that Mr. Dick should have reiterated a statement or story like this. When gentleman repeat a rumor affecting the character and conduct of gentlemen, the rumor itself should be *probable*. His knowledge of those two gentlemen forbids the idea that the rumor was *probable*. We would quite as soon expect Mr. Dick or any other gentleman in the State to canvass any County "against the Constitutional amendment" and incite the people to disaffection to the Federal Government, as Edward J. Hale, Sr., and Judge Shepherd. They are men above suspicion. The fact that they remain in the State and intend to remain, is *prima facie* evidence to us that they are *loyal* and intend to be so, to the government of the U. S. States. They were both devoted to the South and to their State during the war, but when the State resolved to submit to the demand of the conqueror and end the strife, they with our people, generally determined to submit in good faith to the government and to accept the situation and make the best of it. If they did not intend to submit as good, loyal citizens they would have left the State and country, as soon as possible. We know these gentlemen well, and so should Mr. Dick and every other intelligent man in the State know them. Their acts have not been done in a corner. They are great sufferers by the war, but neither poverty nor suffering could make either of them swerve from the great principles of rectitude and honor which have governed their whole lives. We repeat, no men in the State are more loyal to the government than they are, both in public and private. When they cannot in conscience and verity support the government under which they live in good faith, they will leave the country.

We notice this case, because it is of a piece with other rumors put forth to damage many of our best citizens, and through them the reputation of our State and people as peaceable and loyal. We repeat, we feel quite sure that if Mr. Dick ever heard of the rumor or repeated it, he must have stated it as an improbable or impossible story. If the story started in Raleigh, we are at the first of it. No such rumor had come to our ears.

THE WAKE COUNTY CONVENTION that was to have been held here on Saturday last, failed for the want of a sufficient number of delegates to constitute one. Nothing was done.

It will be seen that B. F. Moore, Esq., is announced as a candidate. His eminent qualifications for the position ought to secure his election by acclamation. Col. W. H. Harrison of this city is also a candidate. His card has not yet been published. Others perhaps will be brought out, when every one will have a chance, without the trammels of caucuses or conventions.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the M. E Church, South, in this State, at its last session, appointed its next session to be held at Rockingham, Richmond County. In conversation with a prominent citizen and member of the Church in that place, he stated that the people had suffered so severely by the war, he was confident that that small community would not now be able to entertain the Conference. We presume some official announcement will be made in reference to the matter, but we thought it best to anticipate it, by this statement, that other arrangements might be projected as soon as possible.

THE NEW YORK *Herald* states that there have been during this year, one hundred and twenty-eight casualties by Rail Roads in the United States, causing the death of two hundred and sixty-six persons and eleven hundred and nine wounded.

COL. HAM. C. JONES, JR., has been added to the candidates for the Convention from Rowan County. If we judge from the tone of the *Banner*, we suppose that Mr. Boyden and Mr. Jones will be the successful candidates.

NOTICE.—Our friends in Wilmington who desire to subscribe for or advertise in the *Sentinel*, will please leave their names with

Messrs. Andrews & Bardin, No. 2, South Water Street.

Mr. A. E. Hall, No. 22, North Water Street.

Those in Newbern, with

Messrs. Foard & Cuninggim.

Messrs. W. H. Oliver & Co.

Messrs. Hughes & Dill.

WE SHALL BE GREATLY OBLIGED to any and all acting Post Masters in the State, or any friend, to inform us at once whether the *Sentinel* forwarded to any one is not taken out. Gentlemen or ladies, to whom the *Sentinel* has been sent regularly, and who have not informed us to the contrary, after the 1st of September, will be regarded as subscribers, and expected to pay for it accordingly.

For the Sentinel.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

Pure Morals as an Essential Element of Politics.

Does not the condition, state and wants of our country demand pure morality as an element in order to insure our political prosperity? To my mind there can be but one rational and truthful answer to this question. It must be answered in the affirmative by every pure, intelligent and loyal mind. As a people we have too long overlooked or ignored the moral qualification for office. The inquiry with us has not been, when seeking a man to represent us, has he the proper intellectual and moral qualification to become the representative of a free people, but the inquiry has been is he available? Will he succeed? And what has been the result of this course? The country has fallen into the hands of ignorant, wicked and designing demagogues—the ship of State has been wrecked on the breakers by the ignorance and wickedness of those who should have piloted her in safety through the storm, and we are now gathering up her torn sails, riven masts and broken timbers that we may rebuild her in more than her former strength and beauty. But shall we enact over again the very folly that once destroyed us, by placing in office wicked and unprincipled men? Those who have through weakness or wickedness deceived us once should never be trusted again. They should give place to better, wiser and more prudent men.—We have nothing to gain and everything to lose by trusting them with the management of our dearest interests after they have deceived us once. When we place them in power again, we perpetrate the folly with our eyes open, and in future we will not only have to suffer the consequences of their conduct, but to shoulder the responsibility and bear the blame.

The making and administering of law have much to do with the morals of a people. Our laws must recognize the great moral principles that lie at the very foundation of society, and without which government would be impossible. Man is a moral being, endowed by his creator with a moral nature which recognizes moral law and confesses moral responsibility. Our laws to be suited to society and adapted to the nature and wants of man, must be based on moral principles, encourage the growth of the social and moral virtues, prohibit and punish the vices which are injurious to the morals of society. But can a government do this, when its legislation, executive and judicial departments are in the hands of immoral men! Evidently not. A stream cannot rise higher than its fountain, an effect, cannot be better than its producing cause, and wicked men cannot create and administer a government better than they are. We should not therefore ask them to do a work for which they have no moral qualification.

But moral principle is the foundation of confidence in politics, as well as in business, with the State as well as with the individual. Justice, honesty, truth, integrity, purity are necessary to confidence. Can we elect men to enact and administer our laws in whom we have no confidence—into whose hands we would not place our private interests without fear and hesitation?

Let us make pure morals an element in our politics, and demand a pure moral character as necessary to the politician.

PHILO.

For the Sentinel.

HENDERSON, N. C., Sept. 2d, 1865.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—On yesterday a negro man whose name I did not learn, committed a very great outrage on a highly respectable lady of this county (Granville,) residing near this place.

The lady is a widow, and, from motives of delicacy I suppress her name. He had been lurking about her premises for a day or two, and watching his opportunity, when nearly alone he seized her person, dragged her in a most brutal manner to the earth, and committed the hellish outrage on her person.

The alarm was soon spread. Her father flew first to her rescue, and overtook him in his flight. The negro turned upon him, seized his gun and deliberately attempted to shoot him, but providentially the cap popped only and his life was spared.

The neighbors soon gathered thick and fast, put the dogs on his track, and after six hours hard chase was captured. He was carried by a justly incensed people before the lady, who by suffering at her house. She recognized him—he confessed the outrage, and was straightway shot—a punishment due to the enormity of his crime.

NOW AND THEN.

For the Sentinel.

Negro Suffrage.—Reply to "B."

I observe in the *Sentinel* a well written communication in favor of negro suffrage. Some of your readers have expressed surprise, that you should have allowed it to appear in your columns. I am not of that number, however much I may differ with the writer. They forget your promise in the outset, that your journal should be open to the dispassionate discussion of any question, not improper to be discussed at the present time, and that whether the views of the writer might be in accordance with those of the editor or not. You have very properly expressed your dissent from the writer, but it would have answered little purpose to reject his communication, when the question is being so fully discussed at home and abroad. Better, far better is it, to combat an error with reason and truth, than to seek to overcome it by efforts to keep it out of view or smother it. When there are so many inquels by which it can be brought to light and ventilated, all such efforts are vain and futile.

Your correspondent takes a gloomy view of our future prospects. He assumes that our system of government has undergone a radical change—that the tendency to consolidation, and centralization, so long a subject of contention and dispute before the war, is now no longer an open question—that centralization has triumphed wholly and completely, and that henceforth through and by means of the Congress, or at all events of the national government, questions, even of State policy, however fenced around by State constitutions or State laws, when a dominant majority of the nation wills, it will necessarily have to yield sooner or latter to that will—that negro suffrage is one of those questions, and that it will be vain for the South to resist a dominant sectional majority, and that true wisdom requires that it should be granted now with proper restrictions, rather than have it ultimately forced upon us in its most objectionable and odious form. The writer further says that Congress "can do the work by simply doing nothing," and that to resume our functions as a State, "we must either make the concession of negro suffrage while we can, in some way suitable to ourselves, or, run the hazard of remaining for an indefinite period under the rule of the sword."

I shall not undertake now to discuss the question, whether there has been that radical change in our system of government which your correspondent assumes. I admit there is some color for what he says on that subject. The time, however, is not suitable for such discussion. I will barely say, that it seems to me to be premature to assume, as he does, that such change has been made. Let it be remembered that we are yet amid the heavy sea of a violent storm, which it is true has ceased to rage, but the troubled waters are not yet still. Time alone can prove whether they will return to their former channels. For one, at least, I would fain express the *hope*, that they may do so, and am not prepared to rush hastily into untried experiments upon the assumption that they will not. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Nor can I see the force of the assumption on the part of your correspondent, that Congress by new action or by any action can impose upon us negro suffrage, and that the true issue is, negro suffrage now, with proper limitations, or negro suffrage in the end, pure and simple, with a rule of the sword for an indefinite period in the mean time. In other words, a military instead of a civil government.

Now it does not rest with the next Congress or any Congress to remit the States to a territorial government, or to keep them under military rule. Congress is not the government of the United States. No law is in existence which places the Southern States out of the Union or in a territorial condition, and none can be passed without the approval of the President. We know that he holds that we are and have been in the Union all the while as States, and he is not likely to change that opinion. As the Executive branch of the government, and as commander-in-chief of the army, he has, as a war measure, established temporary military rule over us. But he has also instituted temporary civil governments to aid in restoring regular State governments; and with the President and not with Congress rests the power when he thinks proper, to withdraw the troops and allow the ordinary machinery of State governments to supercede those of a provisional character, and thus to restore to us the full enjoyment of regular State government. Will he do it, even if we do not grant negro suffrage? All the indications are that he will, provided the action of our Convention is such in other respects, as we have every reason to believe it will be.

The Mississippi Convention did not grant negro suffrage, but the President, nevertheless seems satisfied with their labors—we all know that he holds and holds truly, that the question is one for each State to settle for itself, and no one who knows him can think for a moment, that he will yield this opinion, whatever may be the action of Congress.

It may be Mr. Editor, that the radical party in the next Congress will exclude our members of Congress. I doubt it, where it will have to be done in the face of our recognition as States of the Union by the Executive department of the government, and in the very teeth also of the Constitution of the United States. That instrument provides what shall be the qualifications of Senators and representatives, and Congress cannot *rightfully* superadd others of its own, though it has the power (each house) to pass upon the qualifications of its members, under the Constitution. But it may be said what are constitutions now? Not of much force I feel bound to admit. The provisions referred to may be disregarded and our members excluded. But we shall be in the right and in the end, in the next Congress, if not before, the voice of the people will change the dominant majority. But could we purchase our admission into the next Congress by the boon of negro suffrage, what I pray would it profit us, except in name? The members from the South in that body if admitted, would be too weak to shape or control legislation in the slightest degree. To me therefore it does not seem a matter of much moment, whether our members of Congress are allowed to take seats or not, provided military rule over us is withdrawn, and the regular civil government of the State is restored. That this will be done as I stated, I have not a doubt, negro suffrage or no negro suffrage.

Your correspondent says that "in reference to the interests of the future, the measure may be defended on principle." In this I differ with him *toto cœlo*. But I will not discuss it, because I believe that as to the *principle* involved, public sentiment is well and unalterably settled in this State.

CAUCASSIAN.

RETURNED.—The Charlottesville *Chronicle* says that Col. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of that county, has just returned from Washington, where he received a "pardon" from the President. He had an agreeable interview with him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE authorized to announce B. F. MOORE, Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention.

September 4, 1865-25-4d.

ROOMS TO RENT.

THE rooms in the third story over the store of John C. Palmer, are for rent. Enquire of J. C. PALMER.

sep 5, 1865 25-3t.

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all the material. The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.

F. W. LASSITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Rail road Co.

25 tsepts.

Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Index and Norfolk Day Book copy until 18th day of September and send bills to daily "Standard."

NEW GOODS.

MISS Monroe has just returned from the North with a well selected stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

WITH A

VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

Store east end of Exchange Hotel.

Raleigh, Sep. 3rd, 1865-24-3t pd.

NOTICE.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at his Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh, N. C., who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.

sep 2, 1865 24-1f.

Auction Sale.

WE will sell in front of our store

On TUESDAY the 5th of September, 1865,

the following articles:

1 Fine Mahogany desk with all fixtures.
1 Fine Mahogany Sofa.
3 Fine Mahogany Chairs.
1 Table, 1 fine French China Dinner Set, and 1 fine French China Tea Set.
45 Bunches Spun Cotton, from No. 7, to No 10, good quality.
2 Pair fine Brass Andirons, large and small size.
1 Fine Brass Fender medium size,
Several articles Silver Plated Ware, consisting of Baskets, Waiters, &c,
Sausage Cutter,
small lot of Sole and Upper Leather,
Half barrel of Rice, 1 barrel of Sugar, 4 nice Sieves, 1 barrel of Pork, 1 barrel of Vinegar, 1 barrel of Peas, 1 box of Window Glass, Jugs, Jars, Demijohns, Tin and Wooden Buckets, one No. 1 Spinning Wheel,

—ALSO—

One or two small lots of nice Bacon,
A few boxes of Dried Herrings, and a few barrels of Pickled herrings, two barrels of Cakes, and several barrels of damaged Crackers.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Auctioneers

sept 4—2t

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE BOOKSTORE,

58 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Has just received another lot of

BOOKS.

For Masons. Mackey's Masonic Lexicon; Manual of the Lodge and Book of the Chapter.

For Schools. Readers, Cornell's, Mitchell's and Monteith's Geographies; Smith's, Emerson's and Davies' old school Arithmetics; Smith's, Kerl's and Bullion's English, Latin and Greek Grammars; Willard's and Parley's Histories of United States and the World; Brewer's Familiar Science, &c.

For the Ladies and the Literati. Napoleon's Julius Cæsar; Poems; Novels of standard authors; foolscap, legal cap, letter, note and mourning paper of finest qualities; Indelible Ink; Arnold's Fluid, etc., etc.

For Families and Everybody. Family Bibles, Books of Common Prayer; Baptist and Presbyterian Hymn Books; Photograph Albums and Photographs, etc., etc.

News and Wrapping Paper and elegant Linen Playing Cards for sale very cheap by the wholesale.

WM. B. SMITH & CO.

sep 1-2t tf.

A Charming New Book!

In Press: will be issued by 1st of October, 1865,

BY WM. B. SMITH & CO.,

FIELD AND FIRESIDE BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,
58 FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

NAMELESS:

BY MRS. FANNY MERDAUGH DOWNING. One Volume. 16 mo., Fine Cloth. Price $2.

THIS is really a charming story of heart life and the fashionable world, told in the most elegant and refined language. Aside from the absorbing plot so nicely interwoven, it abounds in suggestive, pleasing thoughts; reflective and descriptive passages grand and exquisite in character and finish. Wherever "Nameless" is read it will be prized as a thoughtful and valuable—though silent—friend. Society will receive such a book as this with a grateful welcome.

Cash orders from the trade, or from single subscribers, may be forwarded at once.

*** Editors inserting this advertisement with this note will receive a copy of the book.

sep 1-3t tf.

JENKINS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

In TEAS only,

Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their old Southern friends and others, that they continue to import as heretofore, a superior article of Tea, in their most convenient and secure style of metallic packages, containing quarter, half, and one pound each. Also, in caddies and original half chests.

Orders by mail promptly executed. Terms cash.

August 24, 1865 20-3t.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

Capt. F. W. Clemmons has succeded Capt. Laurence in the office of Post and Depot Commissary. His office is on Nash square.

We were mistaken in stateing that the city was garrisoned by a Michigan regiment. It is garrisoned by the 120th Indiana regiment, commanded by Col. Prather. There are also four companies of the 28th Michigan regiment here. The good reputation of these troops for orderly conduct and sobriety, we hope will be fully maintained during their stay with us.

We are pained to hear of the death of J. D. Campbell, Esq., of Greensboro, one of the members of the publishing house in that place, Messrs. Sterling, Campbell, and Albright, Mr. Campbell's deep interest in the cause of education, makes his death a public loss.

We have not had time yet to prepare ourself for a vote at the coming election. We shall make the time soon, and make this paragraph, to remind the people that the magistrates are waiting to enrol their names. Better attend to it soon.

A considerable amount of cotton has recently been destroyed on the Rail Roads. We hear that most of it belonged to individuals.

The *Times* says that there is a rumor that the Merchants Bank of Newbern will soon resume business in that place. Efforts are still being made to get a National Bank there.

GENERAL NEWS.

Government Funds Lost.—Major E. W. Eddy, paymaster U. S. Army, who, together with his clerk, was lost on board the ill-fated steamer *Brother Jonathan*, off the California coast, was at the time on his way to Oregon, and to Washington Territory, to pay off the troops stationed there. He had in his possession $200,000 belonging to the Government.

Military rule in Missouri is said to be disappearing. Last week all the military telegraph offices in the Southwest Missouri south of Pilot Knob, including Cape Girardeau, were closed, and the wires ordered down. All the Provost Marshals' offices in North Missouri have been closed, and there is a marked relaxation of martial law in St. Louis.

Toutant Beauregard, late a captain in the Confederate artillery, and a nephew of General Beauregard, was arrested a few days ago by the Federal authorities while leaving New Orleans for New York city.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has made a requisition on Governor Pierpoint for Generals Ewell, Jenkins, and others, who have been indicted for burning Chambersburg. So far, no response has been given. Gen. Jenkins is beyond the reach of civil or military authorities now, having died from the effects of wounds received in the Western part of the State.

Completion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.—It is expected that the bridge at Rockfish river will be completed early next week, when there will be no interruption in communication with the North. Two trains a day will then be run over the road, and the time between Richmond and Baltimore reduced to hours.

The Staunton *Spectator* of the 29th, contains the following:

Northern mineralogists have been prospecting the neglected "gold regions" in Goochland county, and report the prospect for getting gold very flattering. some investments have been made in the purchase of these lands, and quartz mills and other machinery for extracting the precious mineral will soon be put in operation.

W. J. H. Brooks, "late a General officer in the U. S. A.," is out in the *Herald* with a severe letter on General Hooker for his testimony about the Chancellorsville fight, that reflected on General Sedgwick. He says that "testimony" shows that at that fight Hooker was "in a condition that needed the invigoration of a stimulant."

W. W. Corcoran, Esq., of Washington, who has been sojourning on the continent of Europe for some years, announces in recent letters to his correspondents that he will return home in the coming fall.

The last European advices represent that negotiations between the Pope and Victor Emanual, as to the recognition of the kingdom of Italy, have not been positively broken off, but only suspended.—The Italian Government had granted an amnesty to thirty-three of the exiled Bishops—to all but four or five.

Associate Editor.—Arrangements have been made by which the Rev. P. B. Price, pastor of the Presbyterian Church on Church Hill, Richmond, becomes one of the Editors of the *Central Presbyterian*.

The trial of Paymaster Webb, in Washington, has disclosed the fact that a dismissed officer of the United States army, in collusion with various paymasters, had purchased eight hundred "soldier books," amounting in the aggregate to $400,000, at all sorts of discounts. His lowest rate was 10 per cent.

The New York *Express* says: "It is also noted that the direct trade between Southern ports and Europe is becoming very large. We hear of large imports of sugar at New Orleans, as well as large exports of cotton and of tobacco from thence and from Mobile and Richmond.

The Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis, in a pastoral letter to his clergy, objects decidedly to the test oath which the new constitution of Missouri requires them to subscribe to, and instructs them to immediately inform him if any efforts are made to enforce it.

Rev. R. J. Breckinridge has been elected President of the United College of Washington and Jefferson, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.

The War in Paraguay.

Little Paraguay, however, is making a most heroic fight to save herself from extinction as an independent State, and, as the struggle stands, the issue is doubtful. Brazil, it appears, has humbugged all the petty independent States below into an active alliance with herself, or an advantageous neutrality; so that little Paraguay is fighting the fight of *republicanism against imperialism* in South America, not only single handed in repelling Brazil, but with other States which ought to be the active allies of Paraguay as in a common cause. Our sympathies are naturally with the heroic little republic against the over-shadowing monarchy; for this is the war of ideas which we have successfully just fought through in another shape.—*New York Herald, 30th.*

FROM ROBESON.

The County Court--The Negroes--County Convention--No Nominations--Variances of Popular Sentiment, &c.

[Correspondence of the Wilmington Herald.]

Lumberton, N. C., Aug. 30.

The county court convened here on Monday for the first time since the collapse, and as usual on such occasions a large number of persons from all parts of the county were present. Every thing is represented to be progressing as smoothly as could be expected under the circumstances. Occasionally some inconvenience is experienced in the management of negroes, but this was to be expected and creates no surprise. The sudden change in the relations of these people very naturally produced some derangement affecting more especially the agricultural interests of the county, but hopes are entertained that time will wear off the romance of freedom and convince them that through a life of labor and economy only can its true blessings be enjoyed.

After the adjournment of court a convention was held for the purpose of nominating two candidates to represent this county in the coming state convention, but for reasons which were not stated no nominations were made and the matter was referred back to the people for decision as to who are the proper men to represent them in these times of trouble and calamity. Before the adjournment of the convention four or five self-announcements were made, and it is currently reported that four or five more have since become candidates, making nearly a dozen aspirants from which number two only are to be chosen. Those who addressed the convention entertained the same views in regard to the final disposition of slavery in North Carolina; all believing it to be the duty of the convention to confirm by legal enactment what the war has actually accomplished—the total extinction of slavery.

A difference of opinion existed on the question of repudiating the debt created by the state for and during the war: some favoring total repudiation, others only in part.

The crops in this county are generally very fair and more corn will probably be made than for a number of years past.

* * *

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

Buying Rates.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

September 5, 1865.

Flour—family,	11 00	to	11 50
Extra Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
Superfine,	10 00	to	10 50
Corn—per bushel,	80	to	1
Bacon—per pound,	25	to	28
Lard—per pound,	23	to	25
Butter—per pound,	35	to	40
Chickens—(Spring,)	25	to	35
Eggs—per dozen,	30	to	40
Cheese—retail, per pound,			40
Apples—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Peaches—dried, per bushel,	2 50	to	3
Potatoes—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
Onions—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
Beef—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
Fresh Pork—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
Meal—per bushel, (street price),			1
Coffee—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
Sugar—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
Peas—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
Fodder—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
Oats—in sheaf,	75	to	1
Hay—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
Tobacco—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
Cotton—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
Cotton Yarn—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
Beeswax—per pound,	20	to	25
Rags—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
Lamb—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
Salt—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
Flaxseed—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
Nails—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
Syrup—(retail) per gallon,			1 20
Rice—per pound,			

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

Appointments of Quarterly Meetings for Raleigh District—3rd Round.

Aug. 19 20, Chapel Hill and Hillsboro', at Chapel Hill.

Sept. 2 3, Louisburg.
9 10, Tar River, at Banks'.
16 17, Person Circuit.
23 24, Orange "
30 Oct. 1, Wake " at Rolesville.

Oct. 7 8 Raleigh.

N. F. REID, P. E.

House and Three and a Half Acres of Land

FOR SALE IN

Thomasville.

THIS is one of the most desirable situations on the N. C. Central Rail Road, 100 miles above Raleigh, in a high and healthy country, containing two flourishing Schools, male and female. The houses are all new and commodious. The dwelling is one of the best planned houses in the State, has 7 rooms, 5 fire places, pantry, closets and wardrobes sufficient. There is no house more comfortable. All other necessary out houses—Kitchens, Smokehouse, Barn, Stables, &c.,—has a first rate well of water in the yard, plenty of choice apples, peaches and grapes for family use.

Intending to remove to the East, I am compelled to sell, to enable me to do so, and consequently offer the property at the very low rate of $3,500 in current funds. Possession given the 1st day of November next. First come, first served.

T. H SMITH.

Thomasville, N. C., Aug. 30, 1865 3t pd.

*** *Standard* please copy three times and send bill to this office.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

LATEST NEWS.

The news is entirely without interest.

The trial of Wirz is still slowly progressing.

The Great Eastern it is said will soon sail for New Foundland, and on her passage will attempt to grapple the cable. An attempt will be again made next year to lay it.

Reports from San Francisco state that the Imperialists had been successful in several instances over the Liberals, in the interior of Mexico.

The *Herald* intimates that England is making extensive warlike preparations in Canada.

Recent Cabinet meetings in Washington are reported as protracted. In some cases disagreement is hinted at.

The report of the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for North Carolina under date of Aug. 21th, states that the whole number of destitute freedmen and white refugees receiving support from govonment, amounted to about 10,000 persons. Two months ago the number was double. The report speeks incouringly.

A Mrs. Marsten, in South Dedham, Mass., in a fit of derangement killed her husband and child and then shot herself.

Mr. Davis' health is reported to be bad. He has a second attack of erysipelas.

Gold sold in New York on the 2d at 144 7-8 to 145. Cotton steady—sales 43 to 44 cts.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging, good eating, mineral water* to drink, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. T. COOKE.

September 1, 1865 2t tf.

L. P. OLDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Hillsboro Street,

Near the Exchange Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.

September 2nd, 1865 2t tf.

TO TRAVELLERS!!

The Quickest, Cheapest Route

FROM

RALEIGH TO FAYETTEVILLE.

SIX Passenger Hack running three times a week from Merrimide on the N. C. Rail Road to Jonesboro on the Western Rail Road.

Passengers wishing to travel over this route will leave Raleigh on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7.40 P. M., and reach Fayetteville on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

Returning, leave Fayetteville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., and reach Raleigh Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. BAKER, Proprietor.

Sept. 1st, 1865-2t 6t.

*** *Standard* copy 6 times.

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

G. E. OLDS, - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington, Greensboro',
New Berne, Salisbury,
Goldsboro', Charlotte,

335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of Real Estate, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct. Rules in the hands of all Agents.

Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1865-3 tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscribers, having bought out the ICE BUSINESS of Mr. Aaron Sings in this place, beg leave to inform the citizens of Goldsboro, Raleigh, and the towns generally on the N. C. Rail Road, that we are prepared to furnish families or merchants any quantity of

BOSTON ICE

at the shortest notice from 100 pounds to a ton or more.

Orders are solicited by mail or otherwise, and promptly attended to. We sell at the market rates. Families supplied with 100 pounds packed and delivered at the Depot in this place for $3.

S. A. DAVIS,
D. N. KILBURN.

Newbern, N. C., Aug 28, 1865-21-2w pd.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.

PEYTON P. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 30, 1865 1t pd.

IMPORTANT

TO Coopers, Laborers and Team Owners.

PROPOSALS INVITED

For the Melting, Straining, Barreling and Transporting to the Railroad 25,000 to 30,000 Barrels of Rosin in Johnston County, belonging to the State of North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Jonathan Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer of North Carolina, his agent to contract for getting up all the Rosin belonging to the State in Johnston County, he invites sealed proposals until Tuesday the 12th day of September next, for contracts to make barrels, melt rosin, fill and head up barrels, and to transport to the Railroad all the Rosin in the following beds, to wit:

Two beds, Ames Coats, Johnson's District, 1,000 barrels each to be delivered at Clayton Depot; distance 18 miles. One bed, A. L. Baily's, Shelter District, 11,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 21 miles, or Averasboro Landing 11 miles. One bed, A. D. Northam's old Still place, Ingram's District, 4,800 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 14 miles. One bed at Earpsboro', O'Neal District, 2,600 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 20 miles. One bed, L. Whitley's old Still place, and at Tar Landing, Ingram's District, 2,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 10 miles. One bed, B. A. Woodall, Shelter District, 2,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 16 miles, or Averasboro Landing, 11 miles. One bed, J. W. Hudson's, Meadow District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 20 miles. Mary A. Lee's interest in bed near Jerry L. George's, Meadow District, 800 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 22 miles.

Proposals will be received for any part or the whole of this work. For instance, A may propose to make and deliver the barrels, C to melt, strain rosin, fill and head up the barrels, and C to haul to Depot of any one or more particular beds, while D may propose to take the whole job at any particular bid or all the bids.

The barrels must be of good seasoned pine, well put up in eight substantial hoops, of the usual turpentine barrel size. The rosin all to be melted and strained. Contractors for melting and straining will be required to securely head each barrel by nailing in wooden hoops as a head lining. Contractors will also be required to expedite the work as rapidly as possible, and will be required to perform one fourth part of their contracts each month, completing the whole by the first day of February, 1866. Each contractor will be required to enter into bond with approved security, with condition for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

The State will make partial payment to contractors as the work progresses, reserving in each case at least one-third of the amount due to each until the contract is completed, but no money will be paid in advance for work not performed.

The quantity of rosin in each bed as given above is the estimated quantity. Should it run over or fall under the estimate, the contract will be considered filled only when the whole bed is taken up.

The right to reject proposals is reserved. Those who make proposals can learn whether or not they have been accepted by calling at my store on Friday the 15th September, or any day thereafter.

W. H AVERA,
Agent for Pub. Treas. of North Carolina.

Silverdale, Johnston Co., Post office address, Smithfield, N. C.

Note.—Where there are two places of delivery, named for any bid, bidders for contracts for hauling will be particular to specify at what place they propose to deliver, and if for both places, the amount for each place separate and distinct.

W. H. A., Agent, &c.

Johnston Co., Aug. 28, 1865-22-tsep12.

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7.40 P. M.
" Greensboro,	2.17 A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45 "
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10 "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	6.00 A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.50 P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00 "
Arrive Charlotte,	8.20 "

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00 P. M.
" Salisbury,	6.25 "
" Greensboro,	10 15 "
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5 25 A. M.
" Salisbury,	9.00 "
" Greensboro,	1.05 P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30 "

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A M, Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E WILKES,
Aug 12-21-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5 40 A. M.
" Mill Brook,	5 25 "
" Huntsville,	5 46 "
" Wake,	6 12 "
" Franklinton,	7 00 "
" Kittrell's,	8 12 "
" Henderson,	8 58 "
" Junction,	9 39 "
" Ridgeway,	9 56 "
" Warrenton,	10 15 "
" Macon,	10 37 "
" Littleton,	11 20 "
" Gaston,	12 00 "
Arrive Weldon,	1 00 P. M

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Weldon,	10 00 A. M
" Gaston,	11 00 "
" Littleton,	11 45 P. M
" Macon,	1 34 "
" Warrenton,	1 57 "
" Ridgeway,	2 21 "
" Junction,	2 39 "
" Henderson,	3 22 "
" Kittrell's,	4 03 "
" Franklinton,	4 44 "
" Wake,	5 33 "
" Huntsville,	6 03 "
" Mill Brook,	6 21 "
Arrive Raleigh,	7 07 "

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

GOLD PENCIL AND PEN LOST.

LOST on Tuesday last between the Baptist Church and the residence of Thomas Branch, Esq., a Gold Pencil and Pen. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the Editor of the *Sentinel*.

Raleigh, Sept. 1 22-3t.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by

C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 23-tf

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, a first rate, unencumbered Servant Woman, who understands taking care of children, housework and is a good seamstress. To a servant of this class, liberal wages will be paid and a good home secured. Apply to the editor of the Sentinel immediately.

August 26, 1865-1w

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores.

79 Pearl Street, New York.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.

au 8 tf

W. E. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. BARDIN.

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WINNINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &c., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.

August 28, 1865. 18-3mpd

THE POST OFFICE BEING FOR THE present up stairs, and therefore inconvenient, a small flag displayed at the window will indicate that it is open. No flag, that it is shut.

A. MILLER, P. M.

Raleigh, Aug 30, 1865. 2t tf.

☞ City papers copy.

GEORGE R. WILSON,

AUCTION AND GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

11 Campbell's Wharf,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES.

H. Rieman & Sons, Baltimore.
W. J. Rieman & Co., Baltimore.
P. S. Marsh, New York.
Old residents of Norfolk generally.

Agent for Guano, Phosphates, etc. Also, Miller's Baltimore Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

August 26-2mpd

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO.,

106 Main St., Richmond, Va.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf.

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

DAILY SENTINEL.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865.

Reconstruction--The Necessity of Supporting President Johnson.

The restoration of the Southern States is the most important question before the country. We have shown with what enthusiastic readiness the people will support the government when called upon, how we can wage war, and how immense our resources are. The grand necessity now is to show that after all these efforts the country is able to assume again and at once its former character and position as a nation. It must show this by the demonstration of its ability to restore order and to establish a healthful political life in the very communities so lately arrayed against it. It must show by the reconstruction of the Southern States that it carried on the war honestly in the interests of the people and to maintain freedom; and not, as our enemies declared, to subjugate the South and set up a military despotism over her. And the only real, feasible or possible plan to do this is the plan inaugurated and thus far carried out by President Johnson—the establishment of a provisional government and the immediate resort to the voice of the people as expressed by the ballot.

Yet there is before the people a faction kept together solely by the purpose to oppose that policy, to postpone settlement, to retard and delay by all possible means, fair or foul, the reconstruction of the country and the return of the elements of national life to their proper channels of peace and progress. It is a rule or ruin party, and more utterly without conscience than any seen in the world since the Jacobins in their horrible political debauch, were drunk with the blood of France. It does not care over what ruin it must trample so that it goes to success. We have a debt of three thousand millions or more—it is impossible to say exactly what—and we are increasing it every day. We have still a very large army on foot, and a steady depreciation of the currency going on. Moreover we do not know what rottenness the financial surface covers. No one can tell where is the end of what began in the house of Ketchum & Son, or what general revulsion may be the result. Developments like it were made in Europe throughout the twelve or fifteen years that followed the great wars against Napoleon. All these circumstances call upon us with the most imperative force to reconstruct and settle the society of the whole country once more on a permanent peace basis. One more consideration requires that we should set our house in order perhaps more than any of these. It is that of our foreign relations. We have outstanding questions with England and France that we will soon have to settle peremptorily or relinquish all claim to national honor and dignity; and we must have a pacified and reconstructed country behind us to go into those matters with the proper power.

Yet with all these calls, these obvious necessities for the settlement of the country before us, our American Jacobins dare to raise their voices in opposition to reconstruction and peace—to oppose every good plan for the settlement of the country—to endeavor to maintain the chaos that exists, and to push anarchy to such a point that a war of races must inevitably ensue. Their whole idea is to carry out their factions and horrible hate against the South, and to keep down all expression of the Southern people by a military occupation that must run into despotism. How can we pay the debt we already have? How can the country stand the continuance of the disorganized condition of Southern society and Southern labor? Can we afford to keep up an army and carry on a social war, to ruin the country, for the gratification of these political thugs? The country is in danger from these men, and they must be put down by the people. It is a simple issue. The government favors the acts of reconstruction that are necessary, and the radicals oppose it on all such points. The people must rally in support of the government and the country against these enemies as they did against those that threatened four years ago. Let the merchants of New York have a meeting for the open expression of their opinions on this topic. Let the voice of the metropolis be heard in support of the government and striking down faction.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Disturbance on Roanoke Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 29.—The steamer Washington Irving arrived last night at Norfolk, from Roanoke Island. The captain reports that on the eve of their departure from Roanoke Island his engineer went ashore for the mails, and when returning to the boat was attacked by two negroes, pushed and kicked from the sidewalk; whereupon he defended himself by knocking one of the negroes down, for which he was arrested and kept in the lockup over night. On the morning of the 24th he was brought before Colonel Holmes, First U. S. colored regiment, tried and acquitted. The officers of the Washington Irving say the darkies do as they please on the Island, and that it is not safe for a white man to land there.

A Proclamation by the President.

The President has issued the following proclamation, under date of August 29th:

WHEREAS, by my proclamations of the thirteenth and twenty-fourth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, removing restrictions, in part, upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade with those States recently declared in insurrection, certain articles were excepted from the effect of said proclamations as contraband of war; and where the necessity for restricting trade in said articles has now, in a great measure, ceased; it is hereby ordered that on and after the 1st day of September, 1865, all restrictions aforesaid be removed, so that the articles declared by the said proclamations to be contraband of war, may be imported into and sold in said States subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel, in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time, to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

LADY TEACHER WANTED:

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to C. B RIDDICK,
Kittrell's Depot N. C.
Aug 24-10t.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JOHN.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchants

And Attor's at Law.---Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

2 FINE Double Case Gold WATCHES,
1 doz. large size Silver Forks,
1 " small size " "
1 " large Silver Spoons,
1 " small " "
1 " heavy Silver Ladle,
2 " fine heavy Silver Bowls—all solid Silver.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 24 3t.

FOR SALE.

GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hops, Starch and Chocolate
Aug. 22. 3t. BAKER, COWPER & Co.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerosine Oil, Kit Salmon and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug 22, 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a forphysician. Also a complete travelling basket.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t

FOR SALE.

CRUSHED and Brown Sugar.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Beds, Chairs, &c., &c. Also a few bottles of Maderia, Cherry, Claret, and Rhine Wine, ten years old and of the very finest quality. Also, a very fine Piano, BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865.-3t

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &c., &c., For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.
BAKER COWPER & CO.
August 28, 1865. 18-tf

A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ONE nice Mahogany Sofa, One Office Desk, very superior; One Invalid's Chair; Half Dozen Cane Seat Chairs; One Black Walnut Bedstead; One small size Bedstead for children, with Shuck and Hair Mattrass to fit; One large Hair Mattrass; One neat, small Table, and Two Quartette Tables.

A very nice sett of White French China, (Dinner and Tea,) Washing Bowls and Pitchers, with a variety of other Crockery. Also a lot of fine cut Glass, consisting of Goblets, Jelly and Wine Glasses, glass Bowls, Celery Glasses and Preserve Dishes, Decanters, &c., &c.

A variety of Tin Ware, several neat Stoves and other Hardware. One very nice Guitar. An excellent lot of Carpeting, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs and Fender.

One Eight-day Clock.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, August 26, 1865.-3t

For Sale.

A LOT of No. I Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders, Cotton Cards, (faces) by the wholesale; Borax by the barrel; Lead Pencils by the wholesale; Sheet Tin by the wholesale and retail; Kerosene Oil, Salt, Sugar, Fish, three Family Carriages and Harness; Leather, Flour, Mustard, Pepper, Hops, Chocolate, Sardines, &c.; Medicine Chest with medicines, and a nice Traveling Basket; Plantation Bitters by the case.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE FOR SALE,

AT LENOIR INSTITUTE,

LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two-stories high, well-finished; also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
Aug. 19-2w Agents for J. B. Littlejohn

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1884. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *see act of 1856 chapter 16.* A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them.
SETH JONES.
Wake Co., N. C., Aug 25-1aw6w [m]

Fine Hogs For Sale.

ON the 9th of September next, [Saturday,] I will sell at public auction, at the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, TWENTY FIVE FINE HOGS, comprising both sexes and ages. The sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. K. FERRELL,
August 26 tds Steward.